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NO. 50.

MAXACTS

From an Oration delivered in Concord
Mass. April 19th, 1825.

BY HON. EDWARD EVERETT.

CONCLUDED.

The company assembled on Lexington Green, which the British officers in their report, swelled to five hundred, consisted of sixty or seventy of the militia of the place. Information had been received about night fall, both by private means and by communications from the Committee of Safety, that a strong party of officers had been seen on the road, directing their course toward Lexington. In consequence of this intelligence, a body of about thirty of the militia, well armed, assembled early in the evening; a guard of eight men under Col. William Munroe, then a sergeant in the company, was stationed at Mr. Clark's; and three men were sent off to give the alarm at Concord. These three messengers were however stopped on their way, as has been mentioned, by the British officers, who had already passed onward. One of their number, Elijah Sanderson, has lately died at Salem at an advanced age. A little after midnight, as has been observed, Messrs. Revere and Dawes arrived with the certain information, that a very large body of the royal troops was in motion. The alarm was now generally given to the inhabitants of Lexington, messengers were sent down the road to ascertain the movements of the troops, and the militia company under Capt. John Parker appeared on the green to the number of one hundred and thirty. The roll was duly called at this perilous midnight muster, and some answered to their names for the last time on earth. The company was now ordered to load with powder and ball, and awaited in anxious expectation the return of those who had been sent to reconnoitre the enemy. One of them, in consequence of some misinformation, returned and reported that there was no appearance of troops on the road from Boston. Under this harrassing uncertainty and contradiction, the militia were dismissed, to await the return of the other express, and with orders to be in readiness at the beat of the drum. One of the messengers was made prisoner by the British, whose march was so cautious, that they remained undiscovered till within a mile and a half of Lexington-meetinghouse, and time was scarcely left for the last messenger to return with the tidings of their approach.

The alarm was now given; the bell rings, alarm guns are fired, the drum beats to arms. Some of the militia had gone home, when dismissed; but the greater part were in the neighboring houses, and instantly obeyed the summons. Sixty or seventy appeared on the green and were drawn up in double ranks. At this moment the British column of eight hundred gleaming bayonets appears, headed by their mounted commanders, their banners flying and drums beating a charge. To engage them with a handful of militia of course was madness—to fly at the sight of them, they disdained. The British troops rush furiously on; their commanders, with mingled threats and execrations, bid the Americans lay down their arms and disperse, and their own troops to fire. A moment's delay, as of compunction, follows. The order with vehement imprecations is repeated, and they fire. No one falls, and the band of self-devoted heroes, most of whom had never seen such a body of troops before, stand firm in the front of an army, outnumbering them ten to one. Another volley succeeds; the killed and wounded drop, and it was not till they had returned the fire of the overwhelming force, that the militia were driven from the field. A scattered fire now succeeded on both sides while the Americans remained in sight; and the British troops were then drawn up on the green to fire a volley and give a shout in honor of the victory.*

While these incidents were taking place, and every moment then came charged with events which were to give a character to centuries, Hancock and Adams, though removed by their friends from the immediate vicinity of the force

*It will be perceived, that, in drawing up the account of transactions at Lexington, reference has been had to the testimony contained in the pamphlet lately published, entitled, "History of the battle at Lexington, on the morning of the 19th of April 1775. By Elias Phinney." While in this pamphlet several interesting facts are added, on the strength of depositions of surviving actors in the scene, to the accounts previously existing; there is nothing, perhaps, in them, which may not be connected with those previously existing accounts, if due allowance be made for the sole object for which the latter were originally published—to show that the British were aggressors;—for the hurry and confusion of the moment; and for the different aspect of the scene as witnessed by different persons from different points of view. It has, however, been my aim not to state the impressions left on my own mind after an attentive examination of all the evidence.

sent to apprehend them, were apprised, too faithfully, that the work of death was begun. The heavy and quick repeated volleys told them a tale, that needed no exposition—which proclaimed that Great Britain had renounced that strong invincible tie which bound the descendants of England to the land of their fathers, and had appealed to the right of the strongest. The inevitable train of consequences burst in prophetic fulness upon their minds; and the patriot Adams, forgetting the scenes of tribulation through which America must pass to realize the prospect, and heedless that the ministers of vengeance in overwhelming strength, were in close pursuit of his own life, uttered that memorable exclamation, than which nothing more generous, nothing more sublime can be found in the records of Grecian or Roman heroism,—"O, what a glorious morning is this!"

Elated with its success, the British army took up its march toward Concord. The intelligence of the projected expedition had been communicated to this town by Dr. Samuel Prescott, in the manner already described; and from Concord had travelled onward in every direction. The interval was employed in removing a portion of the public stores to the neighboring towns, while the aged and infirm, the women and children, sought refuge in the surrounding woods. About seven o'clock in the morning, the glittering arms of the British column were seen advancing on the Lincoln road. A body of militia from one hundred and fifty to two hundred men, who had taken post for observation on the heights above the entrance to the town, retire at the approach of the army of the enemy, first to the hill a little farther north, and then beyond the bridge. The British troops press forward in the town, and are drawn up in front of the courthouse. Parties are then ordered out to the various spots where the public stores had been deposited. Much had been removed to places of safety, and something was saved by the prompt and innocent artifices of individuals. The destruction of property and of arms was hasty and incomplete, and considered as the object of an enterprise of such fatal consequences, it stands in shocking contrast with the waste of blood by which it was effected.

I am relating events, which, though they can never be repeated more frequently than they deserve, are yet familiar to all who hear me. I need not therefore attempt, nor would it be practicable did I attempt it, to recall the numerous interesting occurrences of that ever memorable day. The reasonable limits of a public discourse must confine us to a selection of the most prominent incidents.

It was the first care of the British commander to cut off the approach of the Americans from the neighboring towns, by destroying or occupying the bridges. A party was immediately sent to the south bridge and tore it up. A force of six companies, under Captains Parsons and Lowrie, was sent to the north bridge. Three companies under Capt. Lowrie were left to guard it, and three under Capt. Parsons proceeded to Col. Barrett's house, in search of provincial stores. While they were engaged on that errand, the militia of Concord, joined by their brave brethren from the neighboring towns, gathered on the hill opposite the north bridge, under the command of Col. Robinson and Major Buttrick. The British companies at the bridge were now apparently bewildered with the perils of their situation, and began to tear up the planks of the bridge; not remembering that this would expose their own party, then at Col. Barrett's, to certain and entire destruction. The Americans, on the other hand, resolved to keep open the communication with the town, and perceiving the attempt which was made to destroy the bridge, were immediately put in motion, with orders not to give the first fire. They drew near to the bridge, the Acton company in front, led on by the gallant Davis. Three alarm guns were fired into the water, by the British, without arresting the march of our citizens. The signal for a general discharge is then made;—a British soldier steps from the ranks and fires at Major Buttrick. The ball passed between his arm and his side, and slightly wounded Mr. Luther Blanchard, who stood near him. A volley instantly followed, and Capt. Davis was shot through the heart, gallantly marching at the head of the Acton militia against the choicest troops of the British line. A private of his company, Mr. Hosmer of Acton, also fell at his side. A general action now ensued which terminated in the retreat of the British party, after the loss of several killed and wounded, toward the centre of the town, followed by the brave band who had driven them from their post. The advance party at Col. Barrett's was thus left to its fate; and nothing would

have been more easy than to effect its entire destruction. But the idea of a declared war had yet scarcely forced itself, with all its consequences, into the minds of our countrymen; and these advanced companies were allowed to return un molested to the main band.

It was now eleven hours since the first alarm had been given, the evening before, of the meditated expedition. The swift watches of that eventful night had scattered the tidings far and wide; and widely as they spread, the people rose in their strength. The genius of America, on this morning of her emancipation had sounded her horn over the plains and upon the mountains; and the indignant yeomanry of the land, armed with the weapons which had done service in their fathers' hands, poured to the spot where this new and strange tragedy was acting. The old New England drums, that had beat at Louisburg, at Quebec, at Martinique, at the Havana, were now sounding on all the roads to Concord. There were officers in the British line, that knew the sound—they heard it in the deadly breach, beneath the black, deep-throated engines of the French and Spanish castles. With the British it was no longer a question of protracted hostility, nor even of halting long enough to rest their exhausted troops, after a weary night's march, and all the labor, confusion, and distress of the day's efforts. Their dead were hastily buried in the public square—their wounded placed in the vehicles which the town afforded; and a flight commenced, to which the annals of British warfare hardly afford a parallel.

On all the neighboring hills were multitudes from the surrounding country, of the unarmed and infirm, of women and children, who had fled from the terrors and perils of the plunder and conflagration of their homes; or were collected with fearful curiosity, to mark the progress of this storm of war. The panic fears of a calamitous flight, on the part of the British, transformed this inoffensive, timid throng into a threatening array of armed men; and there was too much reason for the misconception. Every height of ground, within reach of the line of march, was covered with the indignant avengers of their slaughtered countrymen. The British light companies were sent out to great distances as flanking parties; but who was to flank the flankers? Every patch of trees, every rock, every stream of water, every building, every stone wall, was lined, (I use the words of a British officer in the battle) with an uninterrupted fire. Every cross road opened a new avenue to the assailants. Through one of these the gallant Brooks lead up the men from Reading. At another defile, they were encountered by the Lexington militia, under Capt. Parker, who undismayed at the loss of more than a tenth of their number in killed and wounded in the morning, had returned to the conflict. At first the contest was kept up by the British, with all the skill and valour of veteran troops. To a military eye it was not an unequal contest. The commander was not, or ought not to have been taken by surprise. Eight hundred picked men, grenadiers and light infantry, from the English army, were no doubt considered by Gen. Gage a very ample detachment to march eighteen or twenty miles through an open country; and a very fair match for all the resistance which could be made by unprepared husbandmen, without concert, discipline, or leaders.—With about ten times their number, the Grecian commander had forced a march out of the wrecks of a field of battle and defeat, through the barbarous nations of Asia, for thirteen long months, from the plains of Babylon to the Black Sea, through forests, defiles, and deserts, which the foot of civilized man had never trod. It was the American cause—it's holy foundation in truth and right, its strength and life in the hearts of the people, that converted what would naturally have been the undisturbed march of a strong, well provided army, into a rabble route of terror and death. It was this, which sowed the fields of our peaceful villages with dragon's teeth, which nerved the arm of age; called the ministers and servants of the church into the hot fire; and even filled with strange passion and manly strength the heart and the arm of the stripling. A British historian, to paint the terrible aspect of things that presented itself to his countrymen, declares that the rebels swarmed upon the hills, as if they dropped from the clouds. Before the flying troops had reached Lexington, their route was entire. Some of the officers had been made prisoners, some had been killed, and several wounded, and among them the commander-in-chief, Col. Smith. The ordinary means of preserving discipline failed; the wounded, in chaises and waggons, pressed to the front and obstructed the road;—wherever the flanking parties, from the nature of the ground, were forced to

come in, the line of march was crowded and broken; the ammunition was on full run. "We attempted," says a British officer already quoted, "to stop the men and form them two deep, but to no purpose; the confusion rather increased than lessened." An English historian says, the British soldiers were driven before the Americans like sheep; till, by a last desperate effort, the officers succeeded in forcing their way to the front, "when they presented their swords and bayonets against the breasts of their own men, and told them if they advanced they should die." Upon this they began to form, under what the same British officer pronounces "a very heavy fire," which must soon have led to the destruction or capture of the whole corps. At this critical moment, it pleased Providence that a reinforcement should arrive. Col. Smith had sent back a messenger to apprise General Gage of the check he had there received, and of the alarm which was running through the country. Three regiments of infantry and two divisions of marines with two fieldpieces, under the command of Brigadier General Lord Percy, were accordingly detached.—They marched out of Boston, through Roxbury, and Cambridge,* and came up with the flying party, in the hour of their extreme peril. While their field pieces kept the Americans at bay,—the reinforcement drew up in a hollow square, into which, says the British historian, they received the exhausted fugitives, "who lay on the ground, with their tongues hanging from their mouths like dogs after a chase."

A half an hour was given to rest; the

alarm was then resumed; and under

cover of the field pieces, every house in Lexington, and on the road downwards

was plundered and set on fire.

Though the flames in most cases were speedily extinguished, several houses were destroyed.

Notwithstanding the attention

of a great part of the American were

thus drawn off; and although the British force was now more than double,

their retreat still wore the aspect of a

flight. The Americans filled the heights

that overhung the road, & at every defile

the struggle was sharp and bloody.

At West Cambridge, the gallant Warren,

never distant when danger was to be

braved, appeared in the field, and a musket ball soon cut off a lock of hair from

his temple. General Heath was with

him, nor does their appear till this moment to have been any effective command among the American forces.

Below West Cambridge, the militia

from Dorchester, Roxbury, and Brook-

line came up. The British field pieces

began to lose their terror.

A sharp

skirmish followed, and many fell on

both sides. Indignation and outraged

humanity struggled on the one hand,—

veteran discipline on the other; and the

contest in more than one instance, was

man to man, and bayonet to bayonet.

The British officers had been com-

elled to descend from their horses to es-

cape the certain destruction which at-

tended their exposed situation.

The wounded,

to the number of two hun-

dred, now presented the most distress-

ing and constantly increasing obstruction

to the progress of the march. Near one

*An interesting anecdote relative to this

march of Lord Percy has been communicated

to me by a veteran of the Revolution, who bore

his part in the events of the day. Intelligence

having been promptly received of Lord Percy's

being detached, the Selectmen of Cambridge,

by order of the Committee of Safety, caused

the planks of the Old Bridge to be taken up.

Had this been effectually done, it would have

arrested the progress of Lord Percy.

But the planks, though all taken up, instead of being

thrown into the river or removed to a distance,

were piled up on the causeway, at the Cam-

bridge end of the bridge. But little time was

therefore lost by Lord Percy, in sending over

men upon the string-pieces of the bridge, who

replaced the planks, so as to admit the passage

of the troops. This was, however, so hastily

and insecurely done, that when a convoy of provi-

sion wagons, with a sergeant's guard, which had

followed in the rear of the reinforcement,

reached the bridge, the planks were found to

be too loosely laid to admit a safe passage;

and a good deal of time was consumed in adjusting

them. The convoy at length passed; but after

such a delay, that Lord Percy's army was out

of sight. The officer who commanded the

convoy was unacquainted with the roads, and

was misdirected by the inhabitants at Cam-

bridge. Having at last, after much lost time,

been put into the right road, the body of troops

under Lord Percy was so far advanced, as to

afford the convoy no protection. A plan was

accordingly laid and executed by the citizens

of West Cambridge (then Menotomy) to ar-

rest this convoy. The alarm-list, or body of

exempts, under Captain Frost, by whom this

exploit was effected, acted under the direction

of a negro, who had served in the French war;

and who, on this occasion, displayed the utmost

skill and spirit. The history of Gordon, and

the other accounts which follow him, attribute

the capture of the convoy to the Rev. Dr. Pay-

son of Chelsea. Those who have farther

information alone can judge between the two ac-

counts. The Rev. Mr. Thaxter, of Edg-

ington, in a letter lately published in the United

States Literary Gazette, has ascribed the same

exploit to the Rev. Edward Brooks of Medf-

OXFORD OBSERVER.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the ship Thomas Dickenson a. New York, from Liverpool, we have London dates to the 11th April.

The Reform Bill was brought up in the House of Lords on the 9th. On that day Lord Ellenborough made a speech, and on the 10th, Wellington made an elaborate speech, both against the bill. It was supposed that the question on the second reading would have been taken on the 10th. It was however adjourned over. It was confidently supposed that the Bill would pass by a small majority. The debates were very animad and personal. Wellington remarked incidentally, in regard to French affairs, that no time during the reigns of Lewis XVIII and Charles X had it required more than 500 to 1000 men to keep order in Paris, but since the revolution of 1830, it had required 6000.

CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.

The report made to the Board of Health on the 10th, announces 39 new cases and 28 deaths in London, and 54 new cases, and 23 deaths in the country. From Southwark, the report was 21 new cases and 10 deaths; Ely, 12 cases and 7 deaths on the 9th. Glasgow on the 7th, 11 new cases and 9 deaths.

THE CHOLERA IN PARIS.

Paris papers were to the 8th of April, inclusive. The cholera was advancing with fearful progression and has become a formidable pestilence in the capital. M Casimir Perier, the President of the Council, and some others of distinction, had been attacked. On the 7th of April the deaths were 287, new cases 717.

From the *Messager des Chambres*.

Yesterday evening, at half past four, the President was taken with vomiting. He had during the day suffered from dizziness of the head, cramp in the stomach, and pains in the bowels. The other Members of the Administration were forbidden to approach his apartment. The official duties of the bureaux were delegated to a private cabinet. Great anxiety is manifested in the Hotel. Dr. Emery, the usual medical attendant of M Casimir Perier and Dr. Broussais, were called and had recourse to the best remedies and leeches were twice applied.

Mis Majesty sent frequently to inquire after the state of the Minister's health.

M Casimir Perier is not yet out of danger, although the vomiting had ceased, and perspiration has been brought on. The hopes of the medical men are hourly strengthened, and a speedy return to a state of convalescence will all probability ensue.

Greece.—A civil war had again broken out between the contending parties in Greece.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, March 27.—The King has signed a decree by which he thought fit to order that companies of artillery of the militia shall be organized on the whole sea coast of the Kingdom to assist in the defence of the batteries.

Subscriptions were making in Paris to aid in sanitary regulations. In one day, \$5000 had been raised.

Paris, April 7th.—New cases, males 479—females 233; total 717. Grand total, 3,077.

Deaths—Males, 181—females 106. Total, 287.—Grand total, 1,199.

The Minister of the Interior, although the situation of his residence is particularly airy, has been attacked by the cholera. Before the attacks of the President, M. Royer Collard and his coachman, and Madame Didier, the lady of the Secretary General showed symptoms of the disease.

ITALY.

Accounts from Bologna are to March 28th. It appeared to be the determination of the Papal Government, incited by the Austrians, to drive the French from Ancona. There were very active movements in both the Papal and Austrian forces. The former were encompassing Ancona, and it was said to be their intention on the 30th to summon the French to evacuate the citadel and city, and should they refuse to quit, that the Papals will storm the place, calling to their aid, if necessary, the Austrians. Maria Theresa, Queen Dowager of Sardinia, died on the 29th March.

The Emperor of Russia has published a decree by which Poland is re-united to the Russian Empire to form an inseparable part of the Empire, with a particular administration, as well as a civil and military code.

GREAT WEIGHT.—A man lately died in France, who weighed 632 pounds.—Lambert weighed 739.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE AT WASHINGTON.

We find the following account of another murderous affray, which occurred at the Capitol of the United States on Monday last, in the U. S. Telegraph.

Attempt at assassination.

After the House of Representatives had adjourned yesterday, Mr. Arnold of Team, being in advance of the other members, was passing home: as he was descending the steps of the terrace to the street West of the capitol, he was assaulted by Morgan A. Heard, who aimed a blow at his head with a large stick.

Mr. Arnold dodged the blow, who immediately struck the stick from his adversary's hands; whereupon Heard drew a large duelling pistol, carrying an ounce ball, and, after taking deliberate aim, fired, the ball passing through the sleeve of the right arm, just above the elbow, ranging up the shoulder, carrying away the upper part of the coat and shirt, and lacerating the arm. Mr. Arnold finding Heard armed with a pistol, followed up his blows with a light sword cane until the scabbard flew off, and having several times knocked him down, was in the attitude of piercing him with the sword, when his arm was arrested by Gen. Duncan of Illinois.

This case presents a remarkable interposition of Divine Providence. The House had adjourned! there was near a hundred members of Congress in the range of the ball, which passed near Mr. Tazewell's head, and yet Mr. Arnold was the only one injured!

The readers of the *Globe* will recollect that this Mr. Heard is the individual who a few days since published a bulletin in the *Globe* announcing his intention to assault Mr. Arnold for what he had said on the floor of the house relative to Houston.

DISTRESSING CASE.

A female, who gave her name Mary Cloz, was brought up this morning, by watchman Vanbeck, who stated that he had arrested her, last night, near the theatre, for her disorderly conduct and blasphemous language. She had just come out of the theatre, in company with a young man, with whom she was arm-in-arm, and, upon some unknown provocation, a quarrel ensued between them, she being in liquor, which ended in her capture by the watch. When arrested, she was dressed in the most costly and fashionable order, which literally hung with golden chains, and sparkled with jewels, and the fingers of either hand thickly studded with rings of pearls and precious stones.

After arriving at the watch house, a disguise was brought her by the young man with whom she first appeared, and a friend or two.

The change consisted of a blue calash, and fine brown cloth cloak. After the hearing before his honor, this morning, she was fined, and security required for her future good behavior, at which her paramour gave his name. We are not authorized to say that Mr. Ludden did or did not express himself as insinuated by the Jeffersonian, (evidently for the purpose of injuring him,) but we disbelieve it—1. Because his remarks on the occasion show that his opinion was too honest to be changed for party reasons: 2. Because his constituents would hardly be likely to hold a meeting to approve and applaud his course, if he had changed his opinion.

A correspondent of the *Portland Advertiser* gives the following further remarks of Mr. Ludden. They are worthy of him and of the side he espoused.

Towards the close of his speech, which was delivered in a very forcible and feeling manner, he said: "When my father returned from fighting the battles of the revolution, I was a very small boy. It was then that my father took me on his knee and told me he had been fighting for the liberties of his country—and that through the goodness of God, we were a free and independent nation. But now, said my father, "I have done. I am an old man—it lies with you, my son, to defend them,—and I am determined to defend to the last," exclaimed Mr. Ludden. "Never, never, never will I consent to surrender to King William IV, any part of that country which the valor of our fathers rescued from the tyranny of King George III."

CONGRESS.

On Tuesday last, the Senate, after transacting some unimportant business, went into secret session. After the doors were opened, private bills were acted upon, until it appeared that a quorum were present, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Condict of N. J. asked leave to introduce certain resolutions proposing an inquiry into the outrages committed upon members of the House. Some objection being made, Mr. C. moved a suspension of the rule requiring the unanimous assent of the members present, and called for the yeas and nays on the motion, which were ordered, and the motion was rejected by a vote of 95 to 81.

The Apportionment bill was then taken up, the question being on the motion of Mr. E. Everett, to amend the amendment of the Senate, by which the aggregate number of representatives was fixed at 251, by fixing the number at 256, and altering the apportionment accordingly. Mr. Everett supported the general principle of both amendments. Mr. Bates of Maine, moved the previous question, which was sustained, and the question of agreeing with the report of the Committee recommending to the House to disagree to the amendment of the Senate, was taken and carried, ayes 134, noes 57. Mr. McDuffie moved that the House should on Monday next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the subject of the tariff. Mr. Adams said, that he was unwilling to object to the motion—that the Committee on Manufactures expected to be able to report their bill by that day, which would be founded substantially on that reported by the Secretary of the Treasury. Wednesday, after some discussion, was substituted for Monday, and the motion of Mr. McDuffie, so amended, was adopted.

The editor of the *Jeffersonian*, in commenting on the Canton resolutions, says—

"Did not this same Mr. Ludden, after his speech in opposition to the *Resolve*, express himself in favor of its passage, and say that he hoped it would pass, and that if he had not committed himself against it he would vote for its passage?"

It appears from the treatment of Mr. Ludden by the Jackson presses, that he is to be sacrificed by the party, as well as the Madawaska territory. It is for his constituents to say whether they will sustain him in his honest course or not.

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CONSISTENCY.

The *Argus* has an article on *consistency*, which is full of assertions and assumptions without foundation or truth. It asserts its object to be to vindicate the "republican party" (meaning probably itself—the *Argus*) "from the charge of inconsistency so often and so loudly made, which accuses them of applauding and approving some part of the political course of a public man and condemning the residue." Amongst other things said or insinuated are the following:

"If for example, Mr. Hayne has supported principles for which the democratic party (the *Argus*) has always contended, and received their approbation in so doing, must this be continued when he becomes a nullifier? If too they have conscientiously disapproved of Mr. Adam's administration, does it fol-

low that in order to be consistent this disapprobation must extend to all his subsequent acts, when placed in a widely different position?"

With profound deference, we would suggest, that the charge of inconsistency against the *Argus* and its kindred prints, rest on a very different foundation. It is not that they approve of some acts and disapprove of others of the same man; but that they approve and disapprove of the same acts and sentiments of the same men at different periods; just as the interest of the party appears to demand. When did Mr. Hayne become a nullifier? Unquestionably the principles of this doctrine were put forth in his celebrated speech in 1830—this the *Argus* puffed, and praised, and printed on satin, and sent him a copy with a letter of flattery, to which he returned an answer on which the *Argus* felicitated itself greatly. Now that Mr. H. is no longer a Jackson man the opinions of the *Argus* as to his nullification doctrine have materially changed. What was purely democratic in 1830, in 1832 is rank heresy, dangerous and abominable. Then as to Mr. Adams—disapproving his administration does not bind any man to approve of his present course, nor *vice versa*.—But that editors and politicians, who while he was President thought nothing too bad to be asserted of him, should now discover that he is one of the greatest and best of men, argues to our minds either that they were utterly in the wrong in their first views, or that they are so thoroughly selfish and unprincipled as to abuse or flatter, cringe or kick, just as suits their present purposes. To Adams or to Hayne the empty words of such men must be matter not only of indifference, but, if they are of sufficient consequence, of scorn and contempt.

As it should be.—We are glad to learn from the *National Intelligencer* that the City authorities of Washington are going to apply the civil laws to Houston and Heard. The *Intelligencer* says the Grand Jury for the County of Washington has found Bills of indictment against Messrs. Houston and Heard, for assaults on Messrs. Stanberry and Arnold, *with intent to kill*. Heard is in jail, and Houston will undoubtedly be immediately arrested, unless he flees again to the Indian country.

We understand the embankment of the Canal has broken away near Sacarappa, and that the damage is so extensive that it will be considerable time before boats can pass again.

We have reason to believe that the presses who advocate the vending of our territory to the British, have on hand many resolutions passed by their own friends at public meetings, which they refuse to publish or smother by entreaty. Such is the effort to drown the voice of an incensed people. It would seem that Englishmen had possession of both our presses and our councils.

Port. Ad.

Good News!—Our friends, and the friends of the country, will learn with pleasure, that the Masonic friends of Mr. Clay in this State, have agreed to support the *WIRT ELECTORAL TICKET*! The days of Jacksonism are numbered—he will retire on the 3d of March next to the shades of the Hermitage!—(Penn. Whig.)

If this be the fact, and we are not sure, that it is not good policy in Pennsylvania, the days of Jackson are indeed numbered. Pennsylvania is assuredly lost to him.

Selling off at cost.—We were very much amused a few days since, by observing a little urchin in one of our streets, having a small wagon drawn by a dog, containing various fruits, books and pamphlets, &c. for sale, and on one side of the wagon was pasted a label, on which was printed in large letters, the following 'selling off at cost.' On inquiring of him the intention or meaning of the label the little fellow very good naturally remarked that he had seen such labels at many of the stores, and that his ma had told him that at the stores where these labels were they were in the habit of obtaining from the country folks greater prices for their goods than was asked at other stores, and he supposed there could be no harm in his trying the experiment on his little stock of commodities, hoped he might profit by it.—A promising boy!—*Utica, N. Y. Intelligencer.*

A report was in circulation at Paris at the last dates, that young NAPOLEON contemplated an escape from Vienna, in order to throw himself upon the mercy of the French people.

DESTRUCTIVE FRESHET.

A storm of rain commenced on Saturday last, and continued until Tuesday noon. An immense quantity of snow and ice remaining near the sources of the Kennebec, around Dead River and Moosehead Lake, was rapidly melted, and the Kennebec gradually rose until Tuesday noon, when it reached a greater height than it had ever before attained within the memory of the oldest inhabitants. The freshet of March 1826, which was caused by a jam of ice at Brown's Island, rose in this village very nearly to the same height; but in Gardiner village, below the jam, and in Augusta, partly above its influence, the waters in 1826 were not so high by several feet as on Tuesday last. In 1826, too, when the freshet was at the highest, the water was nearly stationary here, and it was principally when the jam gave way that the work of destruction was performed. But from Monday night till Tuesday night when the waters began to subside, and even afterwards, the broad, rapid, and almost resistless current was sweeping everything before it, overflowing its banks, and forcing its way into stores, shops, and dwellings within its reach, destroying goods, undermining and carrying off buildings, and putting the inhabitants to flight.

The whole of the lower part of this village was under water on Tuesday, up to the second stories of some of the houses, and in some places within 30 or 40 feet of Second street. The scene was truly melancholy. The rise being entirely unexpected and unprecedented at this season of the year, many families were awakened in the night by the water invading their very bedroom, and compelling them to escape in boats.—During the latter part of Monday night, the people of that part of the village were actively engaged in removing by water to safer quarters; and about half past 3 o'clock, were obliged to ring the bell for assistance. We believe no person sustained no injury, however, although some risks were run, and several sick people had to be removed. Had the waters risen as rapidly as in 1826, the danger and distress would have been incalculably greater.

Monday afternoon and night were spent by our merchants on the water side of Main-street, and some others, in removing their goods out of the reach of the rising flood; and we have the satisfaction of believing, that although their loss will not be trifling, it was greatly lessened by their prudence and activity. The warehouses were swept off the wharves, but they had been previously cleared of their contents. Some of them were dashed in pieces; others caught and fastened to the shore with ropes and chains. What injury the wharves may have sustained, cannot be estimated, as the water is yet six or eight feet deep over them. Two or three vessels were carried from their moorings, but came to anchor again without material injury.

The water was several feet deep in Mr. Gage's Steam Mill. A considerable quantity of logs belonging to different owners went adrift, including those in the side boom at Wyman's creek. The roads in every direction are impassable, bridges, watercourses, and causeways having been destroyed. All the mails come in and go out on horseback or in wagons.

Hundreds of thousands of logs went down the river, during the freshet, fragments of rafts, bridges, mills, and buildings of various kinds.

The damage to the whole country is immense, but cannot be calculated. We have heard no estimate of the loss in this village.

In Gardiner, the effects of the freshet were very similar to what was experienced here. Several buildings were swept off, vessels floated down the river, and the extensive works of H. Gardner about the mouth of the Cobbosseecontee, it is reported, are injured or destroyed. Usher's new side boom broke as did all the booms on the river, as we understand.

A carding mill was carried away in Augusta—several sawmills in Waterville—Sebasticook bridge was carried off, also Clinton bridge; part of Skowhegan and most of the Ticonic bridge across the Kennebec at Waterville. The eastern abutment of the bridge at Augusta is partly undermined, and we are told the bridge is not allowed to be passed.

We hear little from beyond Waterville; the Somerset papers due Wednesday have not yet arrived. From Sandy River we have verbal accounts of bridges destroyed &c. The Belfast Advocate mentions similar catastrophes in that vicinity.

A letter from India, in the neighborhood of Balsore, dated Nov. 19, gives an account of a tremendous inundation, by which the sea overflowed a tract of 150 square miles to a depth of 10 or 15 feet, and that at least 10,000 persons were drowned.

It was reported at Paris that Ibrahim Pacha had taken Acre by storm, and put the whole garrison to the sword.

OXFORD OBSERVER.

The intention of the Sultan to make war on the Pacha of Egypt is said to be confirmed by news from Constantinople.

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, MAY 29.

"Hang out your banner on the outward wall."

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN SERGEANT.

WANTED.

At this office, the following numbers of the Oxford Observer to complete files:—No. 8, vol. 8—No. 13, vol. 8—No. 7 and 14, vol. 7—No. 13, 20, 21, and 31, of vol. 6, for which a liberal price will be given. Also, the first numbers of the Journal of the Times.

IMPROVEMENT.

We have made arrangements to much improve the Observer at the commencement of the next volume. It will then appear with the productions of an assistant Editor, new type, and new paper, for all of which we shall necessarily incur much expense, and for the remuneration of which we shall look to the friends of true Republican principles, those who have the good of our country at heart, and who will, however poor, exert some influence in favor of our Press and the cause which we have espoused, and which we shall continue to espouse with renewed vigor so long as we have an arm to wield or a type to handle. It is desirable that all who profess to be National Republicans—the friends of Henry Clay and of the American System—do all in their power to maintain their profession by their practice. Being fully convinced of this, we have embarked our all, in favor of what we believe to be the best interests of our country—and having this conviction ever at heart, we shall spare no pains in our power, to make our paper worthy of the support of every National Republican.

LIVERPOOL SALT.

We would caution our readers against the use of Liverpool or blown salt in their dairies, as it has been proved to be destitute of those antiseptic properties necessary for the preservation of butter. We would also reprobate the practice of salting butter with coarse salt, imperfectly pounded; for we have frequently, when eating warm bread and butter, had to experience the mortifying circumstance of holding the luscious morsel covered with large saline crystals, the very sight of which, is sufficient to destroy the equilibrium of one's nervous system. Pounded salt should never be used as it communicates a disagreeable taste to the butter.—[Journal of the Times.]

TOADS.

It is a very common practice with many people to destroy this useful animal. Toads are very useful in gardens, in destroying insects. Any person who finds himself amply compensated for his trouble in collecting a considerable number of toads for his garden, and making little harangues for them, formed in such a manner that they may retreat into them for security from the scorching rays of the sun. They may easily be domesticated so that they may be held in one hand and fed from the other. The middling sized toad is said to be the best for gardens, on account of its agility.—[ib]

HEAVY RAIN.—We have had an abridgment of rain in this vicinity since Friday evening last, at which time it commenced falling. The streams have risen much higher than has been known for a number of years past. The damage to logs, fences, grain, &c. must eventually be considerable. The rain has not yet (Tuesday noon) ceased to fall.—ib.

MULBERRY TREES.

As the attention of some of our farmers has been excited to the cultivation of the Mulberry tree, and the manufacture of silk, we shall hereafter endeavor to give our readers such information upon the subject, as we may from time to time receive from the best experienced persons, who have cultivated these articles.

A London paper states that another church bell of glass has been cast in Sweden, of 6 feet diameter; its tone is said to be beyond comparison finer than that of any metal.

YOUNG MEN'S NATIONAL CONVENTION.

This body adjourned, *sine die*, on Saturday morning. At half past nine o'clock, the members, preceded by their officers, marched in procession to a steamboat, on which they embarked, and proceeded down our majestic Potomac, to the shores of the place where lie deposited the relics of the great patriot and warrior of our country. On landing at Mount Vernon, the procession resumed the order in which it embarked, and moved, uncovered, in solemn silence, to the sacred deposit of the remains of the illustrious WASHINGTON. And then, while clustering round that hallowed spot, were read to the throng of youthful patriots, by Mr. Flagg, of South Carolina, the last admonitory counsels of the Father of his Country. We cannot figure to ourselves a much more imposing spectacle than that exhibited by the numerous representation of the young men—the rising generation of this country, paying a sincere and heartfelt tribute to departed worth, and listening to the parting advice of him who was 'first in war, first

in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.' The farewell address had oft been heard and read, but never, perhaps, were its precepts so impressively inculcated as on this occasion, when they seemed to be enforced by the Spirit which guards that venerated spot.—Long may the feelings which were then felt and experienced by all, endure!—May this band of youthful patriots carry to their respective homes, and disseminate by their precept and example, among their contemporaries, the lesson, both of wisdom and of patriotism, which they learned on this occasion, at the altar, consecrated as the burial-place of the immortal WASHINGTON.

[Nat. Intelligencer.]

CONGRESS.

On Friday, May 11, the House voted that Houston had been guilty of a contempt, 106 to 89, and that he be reprimanded by the Speaker. All the Jackson Representatives from Maine voted in the minority! A motion was made to exclude Houston from the privileged seats hereafter; but negatived.

Monday, May 14. SENATE.—The bill establishing new post routes, being under consideration, Mr. Hill read a series of observations, to show, that he never libelled any one! that he never violated the rules of the Senate, nor abused its courtesy! and that he never asked Gen. Jackson for an office! After a sarcastic reply by Mr. Holmes, the bill was passed.

Mr. Holmes made some remarks in favor of the Pension Bill.

HOUSE.—Mr. Adams submitted the following resolutions calling for copies of the correspondence relating to the late treaty of indemnity with Denmark.

Mr. Archer presented the protest of Samuel Houston against the authority of the House. Houston was then brought up and formally reprimanded by the Speaker.

THE COUNTERFEITING APPARATUS DISCOVERED.

New Orleans, April 23.—The plates, dies, and other instruments recently stolen from the United States District Court of this city, while the jury were in deliberation in the case of Col. Taylor have been found in the possession of Mr. Armstrong, deputy sheriff of Natchez. We understand that he is in custody and that another individual named Smith, is charged with the actual subscriber.

NORWAY HOTEL.



THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has opened a house of entertainment in NORWAY VILLAGE, where he hopes to be able to accommodate such as may favor him with their custom to satisfaction.

EZRA F. BEAL.

Norway, May, 1832. 5w50

For Sale.

A GOOD second hand CHAISE. Also, a large quantity of Prime Salt PORK. Inquiry of the subscriber, STEPHEN CUMMINGS. Norway, May, 30. 50

For Sale.

A STEEP FALL Machine Shop, a new, first rate CARDING MACHINE. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to call at the Machine will be sold on very reasonable terms.

New Store.

LINCOLN RADFORD, No. 6, Boyd's Buildings, 3d door below the Bank of Portland, Middle-Street,

HAS just opened an entire new stock of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS—

AMONG WHICH ARE

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, } of every variety; Vestings,

SILKS.

Gro. de Nap, Gro. de Berlin, Gro. de Swiss, Synchews, Sarenets and Florences, Fig'd, Twilled and Plaid, Blk, White & Fairy colors.—CALICOES, from 6 1/4 to 2s 3d per yard.—Printed Muslins—Gingham, a great variety—Merino, Thibz, Valentia, Raw Silk & Cotton

SHAWLS & HDKFS.

A large assortment of Gauze, Barage and Fancy Hdks.—Sheetings, Shirtsings, Tickings, Checks, Stripes, Threads, &c. comprising every article usually kept in Dry Goods Stores, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for Portland, May, 1832. 3w50

FOUND.

ON the 16th of May, a bundle containing one Shirt, one Flag and two Linen Handkerchiefs, together with a razor and box, all of which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. Call at the house of the subscriber.

LEONARD CALDWELL.

Oxford, Me. May, 29, 1832. 50

Notice

IS hereby given, that I have relinquished to my son, JOSEPH GREENLY SWAN, his time, and declare him free to act and trade for himself. I shall not

claim his earnings nor property, neither pay any debts of his contracting after this date. WM. SWAN.

Witness, EDWD: L. OSCOOD,

HENRY B. OSCOOD.

Denmark, May 22d, 1832. 50

E. WHITE & WILLIAM HAGAR,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as established Letter Founders, that they have now formed a partnership, in said business, and hope from their united skill, and extensive experience, to be able to give full satisfaction to all who may favor them with orders.

The introduction of machinery, in place of the tedious and unhealthy process of casting type by hand, long a desideratum by the American and European founders, was, by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter, has fully tested and established its superiority in every particular, over that cast by the old process.

The Letter Foundry business will be carried on by the parties before named, under the firm of WHITE, HAGAR & CO. Their specimen exhibits a complete series from Diamond to 14 lines Pica. The book and news type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hagar & Co. are agents for the sale of the Smith and Rust Printing Presses, which they can furnish to their customers at the manufacturers' prices. Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the Printing business, kept on sale, and furnished on short notice. Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.

E. WHITE.

WM. HAGAR.

New York, May 16. 50

NOTICE TO WOOL CARDERS.

COMES for cleaning Cards kept constantly on hand at the "Steep Fall's" Machine Shop.

Spiral, Bevel, and plain gearing cut at short notice.

WANTED, Old gunlocks, Brass, and Pewter.

Norway, May 21st, 1832. 50

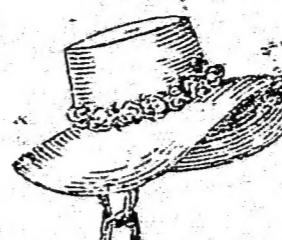
Farm for Sale!

A Valuable Farm containing 105 acres of Land, a two story dwelling House, Barns, out buildings, and a good orchard for sale; situated one mile and a half from Norway-Village, on the road running to Bridgton. Said Farm was valued in 1830 by the Selectmen at \$1,542. Inquire of the subscriber.

JOSEPH BRADBURY

Norway, May 10th, 1832. 3w49

SUMMER FASHIONS



AND MILDESTRY GOODS.

THIS DAY RECEIVED BY

MRS. H. W. GOODNOW,

WHO has, for sale, and will constantly keep on hand an elegant assortment of

Bonnets, Calashes, Tur-

vans, Caps, &c. &c.

H. W. G. grateful for past favors, so

licts a continuance. All orders from

Norway Village, May 18.

NOTICE.

THE Oxford Medical Association will meet at the Inn of Joshua Smith Esq. in Norway Village, on Thursday the seventh day of June next, at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing the necessary officers, and transacting other business that may be thought expedient. A general attendance is requested. J. S. MILLETT.

Norway, May 16th, 1832. 3w49

BOOTS & SHOES.



SMITH & MIXER.

RESPECTFULLY give notice to their customers and the public that they have on hand and offer for sale on reasonable terms, a good assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

which they warrant to be of good quality; among which are Men's stout Thick Shoes; Gents. Calf, Skin Boots and Shoes; Gents. Pumps; Ladies' Calf Skin and Grain Leather Shoes; Ladies' Morocco Walking Shoes; Ladies' Black and Bronze Kid and Prunella Pumps; Misses' and Children's Morocco Shoes.

Boots and Shoes made to measure

at short notice.

Norway Village, May 10, 1832. 50

HARD WARE,

Cutlery & Saddlery.

DAY & CHASE,

(Successors to N. Mitchell & Co. Middle-street

Portland.)

HAVE just received by the ships Liverpool, Harvest, and Lion, from Liverpool, an extensive assortment of

Hard Ware, Cutlery and Saddlery.

AMONG WHICH ARE

KNOB, Mortise, Dead, Closet, Cap'd, Chest, Trunk, Draw, Pad and Night LOCKS; Commode Knobs and Rings; Butts; Screws, Thumb Latches; Iron and plated Squares; wrought iron tin'd Tea Kettles; Sauce Pans; Bolts; Hooks and Hinges; Trace and Halter Chains; bels of Shoe Thread; plated, pottin'd and jap'd Saddlery; covered, plated, and jap'd Coach and Gig Seats; Hair Cloth; best London mix'd Pins; plated and iron Spoons; Spectacles; pen and pocket Knives; Knives and Forks; butcher, shoe and pallet-Knives; Firmer Chisels and Gouges; hand, bow, grafting, tenon, & cut and mill SAWs; Razors; Scissors; Plane Irons; Files; Rasps; Braces and Bits; Sheep Shears; Drawing Knives; Needles, &c. &c.

Also, from American Manufactories, Coach and Chaise Laces; worsted and cotton Girth Webb; Hog Skins; ivory, plated, button, horn mounted and plain Whips; Whip Thongs; skirtings, bridle, patent and harness LEATHER; Seats of Chaise top Leather; Shovels; hay and manure Forks; Hoes; plated Gig Lamps; plated ship screw and pod Augurs; 20,000 feet Window GLASS of all sizes; 100 casks NAILS and BRADS; 25 boxes Brads and Sacks; boxes Cotton and Wool Cards, &c. &c. all of which will be sold at wholesale or retail at fair prices, for cash or approved credit.

Portland, April 27, 1832. 6m47

Paper Hangings,

(NEW ASSORTMENT.)

Just received six cases

French and American Paper Hangings, containing new and splendid patterns, among them are rich, Chintz, Rainbow, Bronze, Forest and plain Satin Ground Paper, of different shades and colors suitable for Parlors, Sitting Rooms, Chambers, Entry's, &c. elegant Velvet and Imitation Borderings, and Fire Board Patterns, together with a large assortment of low priced Papers, some of which were purchased at Auction, and will be sold very low.

Dealers can purchase paper of us at the lowest Factory prices.

PEARSON & LITTLE,

Booksellers, Exchange-Street.

Portland, May 21. 6w49

Consumption!

OXFORD OBSERVER.

POETRY.

THE RETURN OF SPRING.

Dear as the dove, whose wafting wing
The green leaf ransomed from the main,
Thy genial glow, returning Spring,
Comes to our shores again;
For thou hast been a wanderer long,
On many a fair and foreign strand,
In balm and beauty, sun and song,
Passing from land to land.

Thou bring'st the blossom to the bee,
To earth a robe of emerald dye,
The leaflet to the naked tree,
And rainbow in the sky;

I feel thy blest benign control

The pulses of my youth restore;
Opening the spring of sense and soul,
To love and joy once more.

I will not people thy green bowers,
With sorrow's pale and spectre hand;

Or blend with thine the faded flowers
Of memory's distant land:

For thou wert surely never given

To wake regret from pleasures gone;

But like an angel sent from heaven,
To soothe creation's groan.

Then, while the groves thy garlands twine,
Thy spirit breathes in flower and tree,
My heart shall kindle at thy shrine,
And worship God in thee:

And in some calm, sequestered spot,

While listening to thy choral strain,
Past griefs shall be a while forgot,
And pleasures bloom again.

REFLECTOR.

[Extract from Simpson's Plea for Religion.]
The Truth and Divinity of the Bible.

There are four grand arguments for the truth of the Bible. 1st. The miracles it records. (These are easily proved to have been recorded and published at the time they profess to have been, and not having been disputed for several hundred years after, cannot be doubted.) 2d. The prophecies it contains. (See those in the Old Testament, held by the Jews then and to this day, who disbelieve the Messiah, Jesus Christ and the New Testament; but which prophecies any child may see fulfilled in Christ and in the events of his time.) The celebrated infidel Rochester, was converted by reading the 53d chapter of Isaiah. 3d. The goodness of the doctrine, (the greatest infidels acknowledge it, and no one can deny it.) 4th. The moral character of the penmen.

The miracles flow from divine power; the prophecies from divine understanding; the excellence of the doctrine from divine goodness; and the moral purity of the penmen, from divine purity.

Thus Christianity is built on these four immutable pillars—the power of the understanding, the goodness, and purity of God.

The Bible must be the invention of good men or angels; of bad men or devils; or of God.

It could not be the invention of good men or angels, for they neither would nor could make a book and tell lies all the time they were writing it, saying, "Thus saith the Lord," when it was their own invention.

It could not be invented by bad men or devils, for they would not make a book which commands all duty, forbids all sin, and condemns their own souls to all eternity.

I therefore draw near this conclusion, the bible must be given by inspiration of God.

DIMINUTION OF COIN.

It is stated by Mr. Jacob, in his elaborate and very interesting "Historical Inquiry into the Production and Consumption of the Precious Metals," lately published, that the quantity of gold and silver coin has decreased no less than 17 per cent within the last twenty years; and to this cause he attributes the present low profits of the master and low wages of the work people. Mr. Jacob estimates the stock of coin in existence in 1809 at 280 millions, and in 1829 at only £313,388,560, for which reduction he accounts from the fact of the gold and silver mines being less productive than formerly, while the quantity of the precious metals used in the fabrication of jewelry, and other articles of plate, has been continually increasing. He estimates that not less than £5,612,611 has been consumed annually since 1800 in utensils and ornaments, and that two millions pass every year into Asia; or adding both together, that in twenty years £152,252,220 has been thus employed. Deducting the whole amount in existence in 1829 from that in 1809 we find a deficiency of no less than £66,611, 440, or nearly one sixth part of the whole.

The Bank of England is the largest monied corporation in the world. It has been in existence 138 years. The capital was originally 1,200,000£ equal to 5,328,000 dollars. It has been augmented from time to time, until its present amount is £14,696,800 equal to 652,209,390 dollars.

Inecdote. An Irishman who some time ago was committed to Knutsford House of Correction for a misdemeanor, and sentenced to work on the tread-wheel for a month, observed at the expiration of the task, "what a tale of fatigue and botheration it would have saved us poor creatures if they had invented it to go by steam, like all other water mills; for I have been going up stairs this four weeks, but never could reach the chamber door at all, at all."

SUMMARY.

In Ellsworth, Me. all the dealers in ardent spirits have abandoned the sale. Fifty hogsheads of the poison have formerly been sold every year in that place. About thirty retailers in Bangor, Me. have abandoned the traffick and both of the traders on Cranberry Isle.

It has been estimated by Dr. Olbers of Bremen, that one comet out of 439,000,000 if there be so many, might, in its revolution, possibly strike the earth, and that such an event might happen once in 220,000,000 of years. A very comforting calculation.

At a Court in Concord, N. H. one individual has been sentenced to a fine of \$50, and \$21 costs, for maliciously breaking down and destroying apple trees in Claremont.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.—It appears by the Catalogue of the officers of Students of Bowdoin College, for 1832, that there are 247 students at that institution, viz. Medical Students 90; Seniors 27; Juniors 32; Sophomores 46; Freshmen 48; Students in select Departments 4.

No bill has been found by the Grand Jury at Ipswich, against Herrick, who was charged with the murder of Mr. Page, at Newburyport.

\$500 reward is again offered by the Selectmen of Newburyport for the murderer of Mr. Page.

At the late session of the governor and council the following re-appointments were made: Wm. T. Vaughan clerk of the courts, and Horatio Southgate register of probate for Cumberland County; Nathaniel Coffin clerk of the courts for Lincoln.

We are informed that a man by the name of Ranlet hung himself in Freedon on Saturday last. He was but 23 years old, and the cause of it is attributed to intemperance.

[Augusta Courier.

It is said that Count Leon is about to purchase the town of Beaver, Penn.; an estimate of property has been made, and valued at one hundred thousand dollars. He intends to emigrate 1000 or more Belgians thereto.

France with a population of 32,000,000 has 5,000,000 paupers—130,000 thieves—and 3,000,000 who have no certainty of a month's subsistence.

NEW GOODS.

VERY CHEAP!

JERE. MITCHELL

Has this day received a great variety of New and Seasonable GOODS, among which are,

BROADCLOTHES:

Cassimere; Sattinets;

Merino; Rowen Cassimere; Beaver-teen; Stomant; Drilling; Stripe;—Flannels; 1200 yds. CALICO from 6

1-4 to 30 cts. per yard; Ginghams;—French Muslins; Linen; Bobbinet Lace; Bobb Footing; Crape; Sheetings;—Sheetings; Silk Hdks.; Fancy Hdks., a great variety; Cravats; Silk do.; Kid Gloves; Men's do.; Mitts; Cotton Hose; Edgeing; Inserting; Brocade Shawls; Raw Silk do.; Velvet; Vesting; Plaid Cambrie; Muslins; Ribbons; Barrage; Braid; Drilling; Batteste; Batting; Wicking; Thread;—Spool Cotton, Ariophine Crape, Velveteen, Paper Hangings, Cotton Damask, NAVARINOS for 12 1-2 cts.

STRAW BONNETS,

Palm Leaf HATS,

Boxes Balls, Combs, &c. &c. all which will be sold very cheap for Cash.

Norway Village, May 3. 47

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—ANDOVER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of the following lots and parcels of Land situated in Andover, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that they are taxed in the bills committed to me to collect for the year eighteen hundred and thirty, as follows, viz.—

Non-resident names No. Lots Division No. Acres \$ \$ c. \$ c. Tax Total of Taxes known.

Sylvanus Poor, Jr. { 630 6,15 6,15
farm so called Thomas Leonard 1 4 2 100 30 29 29
Unknown 5 a 2 100 60 55 55

Be it known therefore that unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me, the subscriber, on or before Wednesday the twenty-fifth day of July next, at ten o'clock A. M. so much of said lands will then be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as will discharge the same, at the dwelling house of Erastus P. Poor, Inn-holder.

EZEKIEL MERRILL, { Collector of Andover
Andover, April 23, 1832. 46

Interest will be charged upon arrearages of more than one year's standing.

All Letters and Communications intended or the Observer, must be addressed to the publisher, POST PAID.

New Goods.

Rogers & Cutler,

RECEIVING a large assortment of Goods—among which are—10 cases super and common CALICOES, 100 ps. Flng and Bandanna HANDK'S, 25 bales Brown SHEETINGS, 10 bales " SHIRTINGS, 4 cases bleach'd SHEETINGS, which are offered at reduced prices for cash or credit.

Portland, May 5. 6w48

Prime Bargains!

Less than Cost!!!

ARE just received from the late Auction (of Mr. C. J. Stone's stock,) among which are blc. Worsted Hose at 17 cts.; SLATE do at 21 cts.; red MERINO SHAWLS \$4.50; super col'd GEO DE NAPS 50; stout India LUSTRINGS 58 cts.; blk Twl'd SILKS 58 cts.; corded CAMPBRICS 33 cts.; blk fig'd CRAPES \$2.00; FURNITURES, (patch col's) Is.; Laces QUILLINGS, cheap; white MARSELLES COUNTERPANES \$1.50. In addition to the above, are rich wter'd and fig'd SILKS, 67 cts.; BELTING, 6 & 8 cts.; blk LUSTRINGS 50 cts.; super German BLK. CLOTHS \$3.00 to 3.50; elegant Scarlet MERINO SHAWLS, wool border, \$9, 10 and 11; white and col'd FLANNELS, &c. &c.

Many of the above Goods are offered at less than cost at AUCTION in New York, and afford an opportunity for those who want to obtain more for their money than can be had at any other store in the CITY!

WM. D. LITTLE. 443

TAVERN.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the Public that he has taken the stand recently occupied by Mr. Simeon Chipman as a Tavern at SOUTH PARIS, where he has made arrangements for the accommodation of travellers and others who may favor him with their custom. He will endeavor that nothing shall be wanting on his part, to satisfy the reasonable expectations of all who may call.

He also informs his customers and the Public that he still continues to attend to his business as

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKER,

and all orders in that line will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

ISAAC FROST, JR. South Paris, April 2, 1832. 3m44

ISAAC DONHAM,



BOOT AND SHOE-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of Oxford and vicinity, that he has purchased the stand lately occupied by Lee Mixer in Oxford, at Craigie's Mills, where he will be happy to receive all favors in his line. Particular attention will be paid to the

MOROCCO SHOE

business, and all work done by him will be warranted good, and sold on as reasonable terms as can be bought in the County of Oxford.

April 24, 1832. 6w45

TAILORING.

MISS MARY DEAL,

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Norway and vicinity, that she has commenced the TAILORING BUSINESS at the "STEEP FALLS," half a mile below Norway Village; where by assiduity and style, she hopes to merit a share of the public patronage, and give satisfaction to those who may favor her with their custom.

M. B. would also inform her friends and customers, that she will work for them at their places of residence if requested.

Norway, May 22, 1832. 47

STRAW BONNETS,

Palm Leaf HATS,

Boxes Balls, Combs, &c. &c. all which will be sold very cheap for Cash.

Norway Village, May 3. 47

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—ANDOVER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of the following lots and parcels of Land situated in Andover, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that they are taxed in the bills committed to me to collect for the year eighteen hundred and thirty, as follows, viz.—

Non-resident names No. Lots Division No. Acres \$ \$ c. \$ c. Tax Total of Taxes known.

Sylvanus Poor, Jr. { 630 6,15 6,15
farm so called Thomas Leonard 1 4 2 100 30 29 29
Unknown 5 a 2 100 60 55 55

Be it known therefore that unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me, the subscriber, on or before Wednesday the twenty-fifth day of July next, at ten o'clock A. M. so much of said lands will then be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as will discharge the same, at the dwelling house of Erastus P. Poor, Inn-holder.

EZEKIEL MERRILL, { Collector of Andover
Andover, April 23, 1832. 46

Interest will be charged upon arrearages of more than one year's standing.

All Letters and Communications intended or the Observer, must be addressed to the publisher, POST PAID.

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MEDICINES.

BROWN'S DROPS FOR FITS.

WHICH has been used with the most complete success, for the cure of this very afflicting, and distressing complaint for fifteen years past, in almost all parts of the United States.—Numerous and highly respectable certificates of the efficacy of this invaluable remedy, accompany each bill of directions.

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAW.

THIS Medicine stands unrivalled, by all others, for the cures of Consumptive and Pulmonary Complaints. There is not a town in this State, and perhaps a single neighborhood, where its beneficial effects has not been experienced—and its increasing demand fully justifies all that has ever been said in its favor. It is not one of the common NOSTRUMS of the day; but is a medicine that was prepared by a medical Gentleman of eminence, and one who had made Pulmonary complaints his chief study. And it is not derogating from the merit of any of the profession, by saying, that it surpasses every thing of the kind which has been introduced for the cure of Consumption, Pleurisy, spitting of Blood, Coughs, shortness of Breath, and in short, all complaints of the Lungs.

L. GRANGE'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.

THIS ointment is a safe, certain, and expeditious cure for the Salt Rheum and other Cutaneous disorders of the skin. It has been tried in numerous cases, and has never failed of effecting a complete cure, even in the most obstinate cases.

PHILADELPHIA OPODELDOC.

ONE of the most invaluable Medicines for the cure of Sprains, Soreness, Stiffness in the Joints and Limbs, Swellings, &c., ever yet discovered.—This Opoedeloc is warranted to possess double the strength of any other Liquid Opoedeloc, and comes at a low price.

IMPERIAL ITCH OINTMENT.

THIS Ointment needs only to be used to be admired, as it cures a troublesome disorder without any difficulty, change of apparel, &c., and may be applied with perfect safety to the most delicate constitutions.